

## § 90.4

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nonhandheld engine family whose eligible production in a given model year are projected at the time of certification to be no more than 5,000 engines.

*Small volume engine manufacturer* means, for nonhandheld engines, any engine manufacturer whose total eligible production of nonhandheld engines are projected at the time of certification of a given model year to be no more than 10,000 nonhandheld engines. For handheld engines, the term *small volume engine manufacturer* means any engine manufacturer whose total eligible production of handheld engines are projected at the time of certification of a given model year to be no more than 25,000 handheld engines.

*Small volume equipment manufacturer* means, for nonhandheld equipment, any equipment manufacturer whose production of nonhandheld equipment subject to regulation under this part or powered by engines regulated under this part, does not exceed 5,000 pieces for a given model year or annual production period excluding that equipment intended for introduction into commerce for use in a state that has established its own emission requirements applicable to such equipment or engines in such equipment, pursuant to a waiver granted by EPA under section 209(e) of the Clean Air Act. For handheld equipment, the term *small volume equipment manufacturer* has the same meaning except that it is limited to 25,000 pieces of handheld equipment rather than 5,000 pieces of nonhandheld equipment.

*Small volume equipment model* means, for nonhandheld equipment, any unique model of equipment whose production subject to regulations under this part or powered by engines regulated under this part, does not exceed 500 pieces for a given model year or annual production period excluding that equipment intended for introduction into commerce for use in a state that has established its own emission requirements applicable to such equipment or engines in such equipment, pursuant to a waiver granted by EPA under section 209(e) of the Clean Air Act. For handheld equipment, the term *small volume equipment model* has the same meaning except that it is limited

to 5,000 pieces of handheld equipment, rather than 500 pieces of nonhandheld equipment.

*Test engine* means the engine or group of engines that a manufacturer uses during certification to determine compliance with emission standards.

*Ultimate purchaser* means, with respect to any new nonroad engine or new nonroad vehicle, the first person who in good faith purchases such new nonroad engine or vehicle for purposes other than resale.

*United States* means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*Used solely for competition* means exhibiting features that are not easily removed and that would render its use other than in competition unsafe, impractical, or highly unlikely.

*Warranty period* means the period of time the engine or part is covered by the warranty provisions.

[60 FR 34598, July 3, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 15235, Mar. 30, 1999; 65 FR 24305, Apr. 25, 2000; 67 FR 68339, Nov. 8, 2002; 70 FR 40448, July 13, 2005; 73 FR 59179, Oct. 8, 2008]

### § 90.4 Treatment of confidential information.

(a) Any manufacturer may assert that some or all of the information submitted pursuant to this part is entitled to confidential treatment as provided by part 2, subpart B of this chapter.

(b) Any claim of confidentiality must accompany the information at the time it is submitted to EPA.

(c) To assert that information submitted pursuant to this subpart is confidential, a manufacturer must indicate clearly the items of information claimed confidential by marking, circling, bracketing, stamping, or otherwise specifying the confidential information. Furthermore, EPA requests, but does not require, that the submitter also provide a second copy of its submittal from which all confidential information has been deleted. If a need arises to publicly release nonconfidential information, EPA will assume that the submitter has accurately deleted

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the confidential information from this second copy.

(d) If a claim is made that some or all of the information submitted pursuant to this subpart is entitled to confidential treatment, the information covered by that confidentiality claim will be disclosed by the Administrator only to the extent and by means of the procedures set forth in part 2, subpart B of this chapter.

(e) Information provided without a claim of confidentiality at the time of submission may be made available to the public by EPA without further notice to the submitter, in accordance with § 2.204(c)(2)(i)(A) of this chapter.

### § 90.5 Acronyms and abbreviations.

The following acronyms and abbreviations apply to part 90.

AECD—Auxiliary emission control device  
ASME—American Society of Mechanical Engineers  
ASTM—American Society for Testing and Materials  
CAA—Clean Air Act  
CAAA—Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990  
CLD—chemiluminescent detector  
CO—Carbon monoxide  
CO<sub>2</sub>—Carbon dioxide  
EPA—Environmental Protection Agency  
FTP—Federal Test Procedure  
g/kW-hr—grams per kilowatt hour  
HC—hydrocarbons  
HCLD—heated chemiluminescent detector  
HFID—heated flame ionization detector  
ICI—independent Commercial Importer  
NDIR—non-dispersive infrared analyzer  
NIST—National Institute for Standards and Testing  
NO—Nitric oxide  
NO<sub>2</sub>—Nitrogen dioxide  
NO<sub>x</sub>—Oxides of nitrogen  
O<sub>2</sub>—Oxygen  
OEM—original equipment manufacturer  
PMD—paramagnetic detector  
SAE—Society of Automotive Engineers  
SEA—Selective Enforcement Auditing  
SI—spark-ignition  
U.S.C.—United States Code  
VOC—Volatile organic compounds  
ZROD—zirconiumdioxide sensor

### § 90.6 Table and figure numbering; position.

(a) Tables for each subpart appear in an appendix at the end of the subpart. Tables are numbered consecutively by order of appearance in the appendix. The table title will indicate the topic.

(b) Figures for each subpart appear in an appendix at the end of the subpart. Figures are numbered consecutively by order of appearance in the appendix. The figure title will indicate the topic.

### § 90.7 Reference materials.

(a) *Incorporation by reference.* The documents in paragraph (b) of this section have been incorporated by reference. The incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be inspected at U.S. EPA Air and Radiation Docket, room M-1500, 401 M St., SW., Washington D.C. 20460, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: [http://www.archives.gov/federal\\_register/code\\_of\\_federal\\_regulations/ibr\\_locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(b) The following paragraphs and tables set forth the material that has been incorporated by reference in this part.

(1) *ASTM material.* The following table sets forth material from the American Society for Testing and Materials which has been incorporated by reference. The first column lists the number and name of the material. The second column lists the section(s) of this part, other than § 90.7, in which the matter is referenced. The second column is presented for information only and may not be all inclusive. Copies of these materials may be obtained from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

Document number and name	40 CFR part 90 reference
ASTM D86–93: Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products.	Appendix A to subpart D, Table 3.
ASTM D1319–89: Standard Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption.	Appendix A to subpart D, Table 3.
ASTM D2622–92: Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-ray Spectrometry.	Appendix A to subpart D, Table 3.
ASTM D2699–92:	